UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

WORDS UTIERED BY TALBERT OF SOUTH CAROLINA JAKEN DOWN.

Barrett of Massachusetts Charged Thas the Words Were Meditions and Offered a Recolution of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Confession and Exercise the Medition of Ceasures, Which After Second Of Ceasures, Which so yet, and that under the same circumstances. surrounded by the same conditions, I would do the same thing again. Now, Mr. Speaker, I re-

seeds as are rare and uncommon to country.

The joint resolution went over without action at the close of the morning hour.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) for an amendment of the rules by the distribution of appropriation bills was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to refor the resolution to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to report it back with or without amendment on the first Monday of December next.

The Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) moved to amend peat it-Here Mr. Talbert was interrupted by Mr. Barsett (Rep., Mass.), who called him to order and manded that his words be taken down. Almost instantly there was much confusion on the floor, and a disorder which almost prevented Mr. Talbert from being heard to say:

'I am willing, Mr. Speaker, for my words to be taken down, and I propose to stand by every

While the words were being transcribed many Republicans tried to dissuade Mr. Barrett from prosecuting his point of order, but unsuccess-When the reporter's notes had been tran-

scribed, Speaker Reed asked: "Does the gentleman from Massachusetts insist that the words shall be taken down?"

Mr. Barrett-I ask that the words be taken down, because, as I understood the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, his statement was in direct violation of the oath that he

the gentleman from South Carolina, his statement was in direct violation of the oath that he took at the bar of this House at the opening of this Congress. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Crisp moved thatiMr. Talbert be permitted to explain. This motion provoked a discussion as to parliamentary precedence, the excitement continuing to increase, despite the efforts of the Speaker to restrain the members.

Mr. Barrett—I do not object to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbert), at the proper time, being allowed to explain the statement twice made by him with deliberation, that, under certain circumstances, having taken the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, he would attempt to overthrow and humiliate it; but I do claim that the present consideration of the resolution which I propose to submit to the House.

At the request of Mr. Barrett, the Clerk read the resolution offered by him, which declared that the words uttered by Mr. Talbert "are seditions and treasonable, in violation of the coath taken by him at the opening of this session, and that said statement is hereby censured by the House and that it be stricken from the record." [Applause on the Republican side.]

The confusion and excitement, which had been temporarily allayed, were renewed as Mr. Barrett endeavored to address the House. Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) wanted to refer the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary, and Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) wanted to lay it on the table. The latter proposition met cries of "No;" on the Republican side and applause on the Democratic side, and Mr. Boutelle remarked: "I think the man who makes that motion ought to lie on the table."

Mr. Cannon—Oh, very well: I will make it when I get the opportunity.

Mr. Cannon—Oh, very well: I will make it when I get the opportunity.

Mr. Cannon-On, very west; I will make it when I get the opportunity.

Mr. Dingley suggested to Mr. Barrett that it would be weil to refer the matter to the Committee on Judiciary and have it brought back to the House for deliberate consideration.

[Cries of 'Yes' and 'No."]

Mr. Boutelle-We don't want any lawyer's continuous to the contract of the

Cries of "Yes" and "No."]

Mr. Boutelle—We don't want any lawyer's opinion in this question.

Mr. Barrett—Under ordinary circumstances, any suggestion made to me by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley), who is very properly and deservedly the leader of this side of the House, would be promptly acquiesced in by me; but I desire first to ask the gentleman from South Carolina a categorical question, his answer to which may or may not remove this matter entirely from the consideration of the House. I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Talbert), whether he will rise in his place and distinctly, succinctly, and definitely withdraw any remark made by him on this floor which carries with it, directly or indirectly, any implied threat on his part of secession under any circumstances whatever. Unless the gentleman will withdraw his remark and make an apology to the House, this resolution is going to be voted upon. [Cries of "No!" "Let it be voted on!" and "Vote, vote!"]

Mr. Talbert—I have made my explanation to the House and have not another word to say.

Mr. Barrett—Then, Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question upon my resolution.

Mr. Dizlell asked if it would be in order now to move to refer the whole matter to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker said that the motion was in order.

The House then agreed to Mr. Dalzell's mo-

The House then agreed to Mr. Dalzell's motion—yeas, 154; nays, 51.

Mr. Harrett and Mr. Boutelle demanded a vote by yeas and nays amid renewed excitement and protests from Republicans about them. The roll call was ordered, and it resulted: Yeas, 200; nays, 71. On this vote the Democrats votes bolidly for reference and the Republicans distributed.

Chairman Henderson asked unanimous consent for the Committee on Judiciary t during the sessions of the House, which

Just before the House took a recess at the close of the afternoon session Mr. Pearson (Rep. N. C.), who had not been present when Mr. Talbert made his statement, entered a dis-

(Rep., N. C.), who had not been present when Mr. Talbert made his statement, entered a discinimer of the sentiment imputed to him by Mr. Talbert, saying ne could not have deciared his shame at the course of North Carolina in the war, for that would be treason to his own State, to his own blood. He picaded that Northern Republicans permit. Southern Republicans to deal in their own way with their neighboring States, pramising the best and most satisfactory results from that policy.

Mr. Talbert accepted the disclaimer, and the incident will probably not again be heard of.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the further consideration of the Bond-Silver Coinage bill. There was an hour and a half of debate before to-day's legislative session began, the House meeting at 10,30 o'clock. Messrs, Newlands (Silver, Col.), Hartmann (Rep., Mon.), Williams (Dein, Miss.), Eroderick (Rep., Man.), and Isowers (Rep., Cal.) spoke in favor of free coinage, and Messrs, Tucker (Dem., Va.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), and Patterson (Dem., Va.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), and 15 o'clock the House took a recess until

A 13:13 o'clock the understanding that a further continuation of the day's session be held at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, the silver debate to be the only business.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. In the Senate, after the election of Mr. Frye a President pro tem., Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) blained unanimous consent to have the House Obtained unanimous consent to have the House bill to open to est reservations in the State of Colorad's for the location of mining claims taken from the calendar for consideration. He made a brief explanation of the bill, speaking of its importance in connection with the Cripple

"There is no doubt but that Germany is be-coming a formidable competitor in these mar-kets, which still denend largely on Europe and the United States to supply their wants," says Mr. Moore. "Our Consul at Cape Town, Mr. Benedlet, has repeatedly called attention to the opportunity offered to develop our trade with South Africa. It is to day, perhaps, the most promising field in existence for extending our export trade." lit facilitate the production of gold?"

"Will a facilitate the production of gold?"
Mr. Hill diem., N. Y. asked.
"Yes." Mr. Wolcott replied humorously, "and
it will be of great benefit to the Senator's constituents, the bankers and capitalists of New
York, who think that silver has no rights."
The bill was bassed.
Mr. Allen Ton. Nob.: then addressed the
Senate on the subject of the Monroe doctrine.
He said that the tovernment of the United
Stales was lo determine the question of the application of the doctrine. If the invasion of the
Bouth American republics by terest Britain
would endanger the welfare or menace the

COST OF THE BIG CANAL THE NICARAGUA COMMISSION PLANS IT AT \$188,479,893. President Cleveland Sends the Report to the House of Representatives - Some Important Changes in the Construction

Pinns and Terminals Recommended. ASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- In the judgment of the Board of Engineers which investigated the subject last summer it will cost \$133,472,-893 to construct the Nicaraguan Canal. These figures are \$64,000,000 in excess of the estimates of the company which now holds a charter from Nicaragua to build the waterway. The Board which made the investigation consisted of Lieut. Col. William Ludlow of the United States army: Mordecal Endicott, a civil engineer in the United States navy, and Alfred Noble, a civil engineer. The Board's report, which is included in 200 pages of type written manuscript, was sent to day by Presi-

dent Cleveland to the House. The Board sailed for Mobile, Ala., in the United States cruiser Montgomery on May 7 last, arriving at Greytown, Nicaragua, six days later. They returned in the Montgomery to New York on July 21. On the day after their arrival at Managua a special audience was accorded them by President Zolaya and Cablnet, and they received the free use of the State telegraph and of the Government vessel on Lake Nicaragua. They were accompanied by the chief engineer and an assistant of the canal company, through whose courtesy the work

of investigation was greatly facilitated. The most serious problems affecting the design and construction of the canal system at the present time, the report finds, are those involved in the heavy rainfall and consequent discharges from the lake and streams, whose variations of surface and volume must be taken nto account. The rainfall record at Grey town for three years shows a mean of 267 inches. A record at Rivas, on the west side, for fourteen years gives a mean of 65 inches. In addition to these there is trustworthy infor-mation of precipitations of 3 degrees in an hour, of 9 degrees in ainc hours, and 35 degrees in eight days. A resurd of nearly 25 feet of water in a year on the Caribbean coast dimin-ished to 5½ feet between the lake and the Pa-cific indicates the important results that must

citle indicates the important results that must easias with reference to matters of local dramage and engineering construction.

The report says that the climate of Nicaragua is misunderstood. It is the high humidity that so seriously reduces the value of physical labor in the tropics. There has never been any yellow fever at Greytown excent when imported. The heavy rainfall will increase largely the cost of excavating the deep mud at several embankment sites, in excavations, and building embankments. The increase largely the cost of excavating the deep mud at several embankment sites, in excavations, and building embankments. The increase largely to prove useful in the severe and steady work of canal construction, Jamaican negroes who have been employed on the Panama Italiway are docile, and, from a tropical standpoint, industrious and fairly effective. They will undoubtedly form the labor supply for the canal.

Wages are only about one half as much as in the United States, but the efficiency of the laborers is proportionately much less. Machinery will be used largely, but will be of little value after the completion of the canal, and little, if any, will be worth removal. Its entire cost would, therefore, be charged to the canal construction, making the plant charge higher than usual. There are now no shops or facilities of any kind on or near the canal line, and they will have to be supplied as adimets of the work. Skilled labor will have to be imported. Freight on material and supplies will increase their cost greatly, particularly if sent to interior points.

A large part of the report is devoted to a de-

of December next.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) moved to amend
Mr. Allison's motion by making it instruct the
Committee on fules to report back the resolu-tion on the first Monday in December "favor-ably." This motion was tabled, 39 to 29. Mr.
Allison's motion to refer was then carried, 40 to 28, after which the Senate adjourned until
Monday.

VEST'S ATTACK ON MORTON.

The Secretary's Refusal to Distribute

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. Senator Vest's speech

of Wednesday, attacking the Secretary of Agri-

culture for refusing to carry out the law of

Congress with regard to the free distribution

of seeds to farmers throughout the United

States and for endeavoring to enlighten these

same farmers on the financial question, ap-

remarked at the time that there must be some

motive for his direct personal attack upon Sec-

etary Morton in addition to their divergence

of views on the free distribution of seeds and

financial literature. To-day a more than usu-

ally inquisitive person discovered what he

thinks is the real motive. In the first year of

the present Administration, Mr. P. L. Lyle was appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of

Animal Industry of the Department of Agricul-

ture upon the recommendation of Senators

Cockrell and Vest of Missouri. Mr. Lyle, who

is said to be a Missouri lawyer, is a violent 16

to 1 free silver advocate, and, by a strange

coincidence, the annual appropriation bill for

coincidence, the annual appropriation bill for
the support of the Agricultural Department
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, contains no provision for a chief clerk of the
Bureau of Animal Industry. In other words,
the free silver Missouri client of Senators Vest
and Cockrell has been quietly legislated out of
office to take effect on July 1 next. Possibly
this fact may account for Senator Vest's attack
upon the anti-silver Secretary of Agriculture.
Senator Vest and other free silver advocates
have also at various times had much to say in
criticism of Secretary Morton's somewhat
unique action of paying out 1,000 big silver
dollars in one day to the free silver employees
of the Agricultural Department. With their
customary inconsistency they made no protest

GERMANY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Her Keen Interest in Affairs There Due to Increasing Trade in That Region.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. - Some reasons for Ger-

many's great interest in the Transvaal are

given in a report received at the State Depart-

ment from Thomas Ewing Moore, United States

commercial agent at Weimar, Germany. Mr.

Moore says this interest can be traced to the

rapidly increasing export trade which Germany

When Germany refused some years ago to enter into more intimate relations with the

Transvaal, thus leaving England an open field,

it was because at that time her interest in

it was because at that time her interest in South African affairs were insignificant. Owing to the acquirement by Germany of colonies in East Africa her interests have now become important, and there can be no doubt. Mr. Moore anys, that she looks to Africa as her most promising field for extending her foreign trade, and that great efforts are being made in that direction. A large proportion of the Transvani gold mine shares are in German hands, and the Delagon Radlway, connecting Pretoria with the coast, was built chefely with German capital. Germany, says Mr. Moore, looks mainly to its iron industry in the development of its trade with the Transvani, and as its most promising factor in lessening English indusence there. The most important iron firms in Germany, metud-

factor in lessening English influence there. The most important iron firms in Germany, melud-ing the Kruops, have created branch estab-lishments in the Transvant. Germany's trade with the South African Re-public has increased wonderfully during the pass few years. In 1889 it amounted to one million marks, and in 1894 it reached nearly six million marks, exclusive of goods shipped via England.

via England.
"There is no doubt but that Germany is be

Turued Tall on the Lee Shore.

The Atlas line steamship Alvena, from West

Indian ports, found herself rolling uncomfortably and making leeway shoreward as she came up the coast in the great blow on Friday. She put her nose into the blast and steamed out to sea. Later she stood on her course, and she got here yesterday.

has built up in the South African Republic with in the past few years, as well as to the increasing German population of the Transvaal.

their cost greatly, particularly if sent to interior points.

A large part of the report is devoted to a description of the character of the soli, the work necessary to be performed at points along the proposed route, and the expense attached to this work, Deniled recommendations with regard to the locks, dams, and basins are given. The Board deems it proper to make note of the facility with which a breach might be effected at any place of the long series of embankments. Greytown harbor the entrance to the harbor as proposed by the commany, the report says, is too near the angle of the coast line, and the entrance to the canal should be moved eastward about a mile and a half. The harbor throughout should be dredged to thirty feet below low water, and its depth increased to six fathoms.

In regard to the Ochoa dam, as proposed by peared in the Record to day. Many persons who sat in the galleries and listened to Mr. Vest

in regard to the Ochoa dam, as proposed by In regard to the Ochoa dam, as proposed by the company, the report says this dam is to be a rock fill across a powerful river on a sand foundation. A dam so constructed, the Commission says, has no precedent and its erection in conflict with the unknown volume of the floods presents grave difficulties. In regard to the western division, from the lake to Brito, the report says:

"The information with reference to the site proposed for the La Flor dam indicates that its construction is impracticable, and the Commission suggests an alternative low level route which offers no special difficulties in construction."

construction."
As to the terminus at Brito, the Commission
sugests the desirability of moving it southward
from the location proposed by the company,
The report closes with the following general
conclusion:
"The official estimate by the company of Son.

The official estimate by the company of \$60. "The official estimate by the company of \$66,460,880 is insucient for the work. In several important cases the quantities must be greatly increased, and in numerous cases the unit prices do not make proper allowance for the difference in cost of work between the United States and Nicaragua.

"The official estimate by the Board is \$133,472,893. It should be understood that the

dollars in one day to the free sliver employees of the Agricultural Department. With their customary inconsistency they made no protest when the Secretary paid out \$18,000 in gold one day to the employees of the bureau.

The contest between the friends of the farmer, who want him to have seeds furnished free from the Government, and those who think the Government has no right to spend the money of the taxpavers in giving seeds to farmers who enjoy the influence of members of Congress, will be fought all over again in the House when the Agricultural Appropriation bill is called up for constieration. Representative James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., is the present Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and against his advice and protest the committee inserted in the bill a provision for the usual free distribution of seeds during the fiscal year 1897. It is probable that the House will sustain this appropriation and that it will remain in the bill when it becomes a law. If it does, the Secretary of Agriculture will do as he did before, and refuse to spend the money, being justified, he thinks, in a legal way, at least, by an opinion written by Richard Olney, when Attorney General, endorsing his action. There is now in the Treasury of the United States \$1,100,000 which Secretary Morton has saved by refusing to distribute seeds and in other ways, and it is the plan of Chairman Wadsworth to use this money as the nucleus for a new building for the Department of Agriculture, the present one being small, not fireproof, and inadequate in all, ways for the proper transaction of the business of the department. \$133.472.893. It should be understood that the existing data are inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many of the structures; some portions of the work may cost more, others less, but in the judgment of the Board the entire project can be executed for about the total amount of its estimate. For obtaining the necessary data for the formation of a canal project, eighteen months time, covering two dry seasons, and an expenditure of \$350,000 will be required."

## PROPOSED CABLE TO JAPAN.

Its Route Will Be from Man Francisco via Hawall and the Marshall Islands.

WASHINGTON Feb. 7 - Senators Frve and Mills, sitting as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, this morning heard Messrs. E. L. Baylies, S. C. Neale, and James A. Scrymser, in advocacy of the Carter bill for the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to Japan, via Hawaii. Mr. Serymser is the President of several of the cable companies operating between this country and the West Indies and South America, and is thoroughly posted on the general subject of cables, their operation, and cost of construction. This cable, he informed the committee,
would be 6,500 miles in length divided as follows: 2,005 miles to Hawai; 1,001 miles to the
Marshall islands, and 2,502 miles to Vokohama.
At the Marshall Islands the cable would be but
2,205 miles from the coast of Australia, should
it be desirable in the future to lay a cable there.
The cost of the cable contemplated under this
bill is estimated at \$7,500,000, and the company
seks from the United States \$175,000 a year for
twenty years, and during the same period the
Japafices Government is to be asked to contribute \$200,000 a year, the two sums being
five per cent, on the investment. In return the
company offers to carry all Government messages free of cost. Mr. Serymser laid stress
upon the fact that the bonus asked of the
United States was considerably less than the
annual cost of maintaining any one of the large
men-of-war that are being constantly added to
the navy, and that, in connection with Hawaii
alone, the bonus would result in a saving to the
Government in its annual expense account, to
say nothing of the immediate communication
established between this country and Japan
and Russia, independent of foreign Governments. of cables, their operation, and cost of construc-

No Mercy for Firebug Gordon, Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer who was convicted of arson in the third degree in having set fire to his factory at 21 Walker street on July 24, 1804, was sentenced yesterday street on July 24, 1804, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions. Judge Fitzgerald said that he usually considered recommendations to mercy by Juries, but that it would be unwise to consider it in this case. He had to take two months off the extreme sentences, that Gordon might be released between March and November, as required by law. He sentenced Gordon to six years and ten months in State prison.

The Kentucky Will Be Christened with Champagne.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7. Miss Harriett Bainbridge Richardson will not break a bottle of Kentucky Bourbon over the prew of the new battle ship Kentucky, as she had expected, for Secretary Rechert has written to Mrs. Frances E. Benuchamp, President of the Kentucky Woman's Christian Temperance Union, saying that champagne, and not whiskey, will be used in christening the Kentucky.

# Indigestion

Is due to mactivity of the stomach, liver and bowels. It leads to chronic dyspensia and causes great suffering. It is cured by

Hood's Pills

BOUNDARY COMMISSION'S WORK. Much Progress Made in the Study of the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The Venezuelan Comnission turned the first month of its existence at its regular weekly meeting to-day, all the members being in attendance. Much progress has been made in the preliminary study of the case since the last meeting. Justice Brewer and Judge Alvey have temporarily abandoned their court duties and devoted their entire time to the accumulation and examination of evidence. Andrew D. White and Judge Alvey have pursued a systematic search through the vast collections of the Congressional Library, developing unexpected and valuable side lights on the contention, as well as data bearing directly upon the problem of finding the true divisional line, while Justice Brewer has been working over the documents and books of reference pre-sented by the State Department.

Secretary Malet-Prevost has kent the clerical staff of the Commission busy all the week in the voluminous correspondence with libraries and individuals possessing desirable information, and the card catalogue of references has already reached healthy proportions. The delay in receiving the Venezuelan case has caused the Commission some annoyance, but as an average of twenty-two days must clapse for a reply to a communication to Venezuela, and the 'ommission's formal request to Great Britain and Venezuela was not despatched until Jan. 15, the answer of the Venezuela Government cannot be expected for another week.

Minister Andrade this morning received official mail from Caracas, dated as late as Jan. 30, enclosing a decree of Jan. 10, constituting a Commission to prepare the evidence for transmission. Minister of Foreign Affairs Rojas assured the Minister that the immediate delay would be amply compensated in the end, as the

sured the Minister that the immediate delay would be annoly compensated in the end, as the documents submitted would be arranged for facility of examination by means of notes and cross references, the local Commission having been directed to classify in a swithetical manner the spirit and character of the papers in their relation to points of the controversy and to each other. Minister Andrade thinks the documents may come by the next steamer, or that at any rate he will be authorized to present all the papers in his possession.

Up to this morning nothing had been heard from Great Britain, but the members of the Commission incline to the opinion that the report to Parliament will contain an exhaustive exhibition of the British argument in such a shape as to be readily considered.

Justin Winsor, the Bibrarian of Harvard College, who had been requested by the Commission to come to Washington as an expert, appeared before that body and gave much valuable information on geographical subjects. He has been a deep student in cartography, and for several hours the Commissioners cross-examined him with excellent results. Marcus Raker, the principal United States Government map expert, was also present at to-day's session, and will follow up the Commission's ideas as to map making in the Geological Survey, which by permission of the Secretary of the Interior has been selected for that purpose.

The great map upon which the Commission will eventually draw "the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana" is now in course of preparation, and will be an elaborate affair, it will show only natural features, and will be of a composite nature, its accuracy being verified by reducing various authentic maps to the same scale and taking the coinciding data.

Commissioner Coudert will return home tonight, but the other four Commissioners will work in Washington to-morrow and next week, holding no formal meeting, however, until next Friday.

t the other four Commissioners will Vashington to-morrow and next week, o formal meeting, however, until next

## NAVAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Smokeless Powder for Big Guns Various Measures Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.- The preliminary ballistic tests of the smokeless powder for the 13inch guns have been gratifying, and give promtrials of to-morrow. Two thousand pounds of this powder, manufactured at Newport, were taken to Hampton Roads by the battle ship Indiana, and thence sent to Indian Head. The charge of this material is much smaller than that of the ordinary powder, and 300 pounds of it give a greater velocity than the charge of 550 pounds now used, with a pressure in the former case of but 1352 tons, against 15 in the latter.

Some of the British seem to be rather troubled by the fact that our battle ships carry 13-inch guns, while their newest ones have no calibre larger than the 12-inch. They think that the reaction against 110-ton guns has been carried too far, A correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette of London says that what Americans are doing in ships and guns should be watched closely, for two reasons. "In the first place, they are a very inventive people, and in the second, they have beaten us at sea. If we look at the naval due is of the war of 1812, we see that invariably the heavier-armed vessel won, Idonot say there were not other causes, such as the Americans aving few ships, their crews might be said to be indiana class, and have repeated it in the

satisfied that they introduced this calibre into the indiana class, and have repeated it in the Kearsarge and the Kentucky. The obtaining of smokeless powder for this calibre, after long experiment, will increase this satisfaction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting favocably the bill for the relief of Pay Inspector John H. Stevenson, says that "like all eigeresive, active, fighting men, he has made enemies, but he has also made warm and devoted friends."

One of the delayed claims which celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary this year is that of the representatives of John Ericeson, who ask Congress for a balance of \$13,030, alleged to be due on the war ship Princeton, built h 1840.

A bill which deals with a subject often brought up before is that of Mr. Cummings, which gives mates in the navy a warrant in lieu of appointment, and rank assimilated with boatswains of the warrant grade.

In recard to the competitive test of steam and electric turner turning gear on the Brooklyn, it may be said that a test of electricity was once made on the Montank, and also that Constructors Linnard and Taylor recently reported against one system. But improvements go on in such appliances.

When other naval needs are less pressing, and

## such appliances. When other naval needs are less pressing, and possibly without waiting for that indefinite day, Congress may authorize the \$100,000 asked in Mr. Hilborn's bill for a model tank, in which can be determined questions relating to the power and speed of ships. ARMY AND NATY ORDERS.

Changes in the Stations and Duties of Offi-WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-These naval orders

have been issued: Paymaster S. R. Colhoun, detached from the New York and ordered to the Monadnock. Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks, ordered to remain on duty at Newport News, Capt. Nickoll Ludlow, de-tached from the Steel Board and ordered to the Monterey. Chief Engineer A. B. C. Canaga, ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Passed Assistant Engineer S. Potts, ordered to the Essex. Chief Engineer C. J. Habehurst, detached from the Essex and ordered to the Terror at New York. Capt. T. F. Kane, detached from the Monterey and granted one month's sick leave. Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkald, ordered to duty with the Terror. Assist ant Surgeon C. P. Boggs, detached from the Vermont and ordered to San Francisco. Passed Assistant Hospital and ordered home with one month's leave. Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith, detached from the Texas and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. Chief Engi neer W. W. Fungan, detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to Cramps, Carpenter S. C. Breanty, ordered to League Island, Paymaster S. Rand, ordered to the Columbia, Paymaster G. H. Read, detached from the Columbia and Ordered to the Navy Department, Lieut. C. E. Fox, ordered to the Navigation Bureau.

These army orders have been issued: Capt James Ailen, signal corps, will repair to this ity and report to the catef signal officer for temporcity and report to the chief signal officer for temporary duty.
Leave granted Second Lieut, Julius, L., Conrad, Third Cavalry, is extended for days.
Leave for two months is sranted first Lieut, Walter, R., Chattled, Fifth infantry.
Leave on surgeon's certificate of disability, granted capt Whiam O. Owen, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month on account of sickness.
The fockwing transfers in the Nonth Infantry are made. First Lieut, occrae Palmer, from Company & to Company B. First Lieut, Frank De W. Ramsey, from Company D. First Lieut, Frank De W. Ramsey, from Company by to Company & Lieut, Col. Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant-Seneral, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board, vice Capt. James Fornance. Thirteenth Infantry. Hoard, view Capt. James Fornance. Thirteenth Infantry.
Capt. Platt M. Thorne, Twenty second Infantry, will report to Col. Charles C. Hyrne, Assistant Surgeon teneral. President of the Army Betting Board at Fort Colombia, for examination.
First Heut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., Twenty fourth Infantry, will report to the Board also.
Leave granted Major Eric Bergland, Corps of Engineers, is extended two months.

Washington, Feb. 7. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:
First Lieuta Charles Podge, W. A. Mann, M. F. Waltz,
to be Ceptains: Second Lieuta J. T. Martin, W. R.
Pashiell, K. A. Helmick, C. G. French, R. W. Rose,
C. Bennett, to be First Lieutenants: Corporal A. V.
Anderson to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lacut E.

G. Carter, to be Captain by breven.

#### WILLIAM H. ENGLISH DEAD. DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT IN 1880 PASSES AWAY.

He Had a Long Career in Politics in Indiunn and in Lending Business Operations -- Anthor of the Celebrated "English

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.-At 12:35 o'clock this fternoon the Hon, William H. English died in his rooms at English's Hotel, after an illness of six weeks. He was unconscious for an hour before his death. Around his deathbed were his son, W. E. English; his daughter, Mrs. Rose Walling of Chicago: Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss Hodges, Mr. English's stenographer, and Dr. Franklin W. Have, who attended him,

Mr. English six weeks ago had an attack of grip. This was followed by inflammation of the threat. Of this he almost recovered, but two weeks ago he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which, with organic disease of the heart of several years' standing, completely exhausted him. He leaves an estate variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

William Hayden English was a native of Indiana. He was born at Lexington, Scott county, on Aug. 27, 1822. His father, Elisha G. English, was one of the pioneers of the State, and was honored with many public trusts. His mother was the daughter of Philip Eastin, an officer in the war of the Revolution. Mr. English was educated in the common schools, and at Hanover College studied law. When he was only 18 years old he was one of the two delegates from his county to the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, Jan. 8, 1840. The other delegate was his father, then a member of the Legislature. For over haif a century he was actively identified with about all the Democratic State Conventions held in Indiana. He was ilcensed to practice haw before he was 21 years old, and before he was 23 had been admitted to practice in the Indiana Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. He was four times elected to the Congress of the United States, serving during the eight years of intense excitement immediately preceding the civil war. He was the author of a compromise measure in relation to the admission of Kansas as State, which became a law, and was a prolific theme of controversy in the heated contests of that day under the name of the "English bill." He was ever a friend of the Union forces and was always a Democrat in politics.

In 1861, he declined a reflection to Congress. 18 years old he was one of the two delegates

Union forces and was always a Democrat in politics.

In 1861 he declined a reclection to Congress, and since that time engaged in banking, street railroad, and various other enterprises. In 1880 Mr. English was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Gen. Hancock. Although the ticket was defeated, it received a greater number of votes in Indiana than the State ticket of the Democratic party received at the election held only a few weeks before. During the last ton years of his life Mr. English was engaged in the work of preparing and collecting material on the early history of his native State. This work he only partly completed, one votume, that touching on the conquest of the Northwest Territory, being in print.

Mr. English was married to Miss Emma M. Jackson of Virginia in 1847. She died in Indianapolis in 1877, leaving two children—Will E. English of Indianapolis and Mrs. Rose Walling of Chicago.

Obituary Notes.

Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., retired, who died in Baltimore on Thursday, was born near Holmesburg. Pa., on April 20, 1827. After being graduated from West Point in 1847 he served in the artillery in the city of Mexico and Toluca during the Mexican war. From 1854 to 1857 he was assistant instructor in artillery at West Point. After being Quartermaster for three years he became a Captain in the Fourth Artillery in November, 1859. He was Chief of Artillery in Gen. McDowell's division from October, 1861, to May, 1862, when he was appointed a Brigadier-tieneral of Volunteers. He was brevetted successively Major, Lieutenant-tolonei, and Colonei in the regular army for gallantry at Autietam, Fredericksburg he was severely wounded while in command of the Second Army Corps and disabled from service until March, 1864, He became Major-General of volunteers in June of that year and took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. From June, 1864, to April, 1863, he was in command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps before Petersburg. For his services he was incommand of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps before Petersburg. For his services he was in command of Lee's surrerder. After the civil war he was colonel of the Thirty-sixth Infantry and Seventh Infantry, U. S. A. During 1875 he was superintendent of the general recruiting service in this city. He commanded the Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull in 1870, and was wounded in an engagement with the Noz. Perces Indians at Big Hole Pass. In 1885 he was in charge of the measures taken to suppress the Chinese riots in Washington Territory, He was made a Hrigadier-General on July 19, 1886. He retired on April 29, 1891. He was the author of "The Artillerists Manual," and contributed to numerous periodicals.

Manual," and contributed to numerous periodicals.

Edwin Hyde, an old merchaut of New York, and formerly of the firm of Raiph Mead & Co. of 13 and 15 Ceenties slip, died last Thuraday evening, in his cighty-fourth year, at the residence of his son, Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, 20 West Fifty-thurd street. Mr. Hyde was grandson of Capt, James Hyde, an officer of the Fourth Connecticut Restment during the Revolutionary War, and was the great-grandson of Lient.-Col. Simon Lathrop, commander of a Connecticut regiment at the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, and afterward Milliary Governor of the town. Mr. Hyde was born Feb. 19, 1812, at Groton, Conn., and came to this city when 13 years old. He first entered the store of David N. Lord, a dry goods merchant it Peuri street, near Hanover square. He married, in 1835, Ehzabeth Mead, the eldest daughter of Ralph Mead, and was taken into partnership by his father-in-law. He continued in the grocery hostness at 13 and 15 Coenties slip for more than forty years, when he retired from active business. Mr. Hyde leaves several soms Angustus L. Hyde, who has retired from business; Ralph M. Hyde of Tiffany & Co.; E. Francis Hyde, a Vice-President of the Contral Trust Company of New York; Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, President of the Contral Trust Company of New York; Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, President of the Musical Art Society; Clarence M. Hyde, a retired lawver; Herbert M. Hyde, now travelling in Italy, and Samuel M. Hyde.

clety; Clarence M. Hyde, a retired lawyer; Herbert M. Hyde, now travelling in Italy, and Samuei M. Hyde.

William Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. L.
died of pneumonia yesterday morning at the
Park Avenue Hotel in the Sist year of his
age. Forty years ago Mr. Floyd-Jones was a
leading merchant of this city. He was the
second son of Gen. Thomas Floyd-Jones, and a
brother of the late Lieutenant-Governor. David
Richard Floyd-Jones, and of the late Hon.
Elbert-Floyd-Jones, and of the late Hon.
Elbert-Floyd-Jones, and of the late Hon.
Elbert-Floyd-Jones, the succeeded his brother
David in the councils of the Protestant Eulscopal Church on Long Island, and was a member
of the standing committee of that diocese for
many years. He leaves flow sons and two marred daughters. The funeral zervices will be at
St. Bartholomew's Church, this city, on Monday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The interment
will be in the family cemetery, near Grace
Church, Massapequa.

Frast Muldener died yesterday of pneumonia
at his home. 396 Henry street, Brooklyn, aged
75 years. He was been in Germany and came
to this country in 1848. He was engaged in the
dry goods importing business for forty years,
first with the firm of Schnaffer & Muldener,
and afterward with Hardt, Von Bermuth & Co.
of 477 Broome street. He was one of the
founders of the Germania Cub. He had been a
director in the Germania Cub. He had been a
director in the Germania Savings Bank for
twenty-eight years. He leaves two sons and
three daughters.

Claude Marius, who died in London on Thursday, was born in Paris in 1850. His real name

three daughters.
Claude Marius, who died in London on Thursday, was born in Paris in 1850. His real name was Claude M. Duplany. He started life in mercantile business, but made his début early as a chorister at the folie Dramatiques in Paris, but continued in business for a while after he made the unpretentious début as an actor. In 1868 he adopted the stage as a regular profession, and made his appearance in England a year later. He returned to France in 1850 and



night stands. It is hard work, but she has a clear and healthy complexion, and removes grease-paint and make-up thoroughly and quickly. She uses Woodbury's Facial Soap. So do druggists. They also sell it. They also sell it.

# IVORY SOAP

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTL.

greatest successes in comic opera, although he made creditable appearances in character rôles. He was probably best known as a stage manager, and both in New York and London he produced annulus of complete of c and both in New York and London he broadeed a number of comic operas. He was at one time the husband of Florence St. John, who sued him for divorce and was successful. Marius played last in this country three years ago in the "Fencing Master."

Prof. Alphonso Lolsette died in San Francisco on Thursday. He arrived there from Japan on Jan. 21, thishing a lecture tour around the world, which had occupied there years. For eight years preceding his tour he had rooms at 237 Fifth avenue, where he had classes which he professed to teach the science of memory. He had apparently taucht himself the science, for he could reveat word for word a column newspaper article after hearing it read once. He could also repeat in the same order, or backward, a list of several hundred words any one might read off to him. His other feats of memory were equally startling. Despite his unEnglish name he was English by birth. He was about 50 years old. His body will be brought to this city.

George Allison, a commission merchant in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Ninety-sixth street, near Shore road, Brooklyn, in his 40th year. He was a Mason and a mem-ber of the Royal Arcanum and the Legion of Honor. He leaves a widow and six children. The Hon, Charles A. Fowler, aged 63 years, died in Kingston, N. Y., yesterday morning, after a long illness. In 1867 he was Surrogate of Ulster county, and in 1869 represented the Fourteenth district in the State Senate. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Prof. Charles Wachsmuth, geologist, died yesterday afternoon at Burlington, Ia., aged 57 years. He was a member of the leading scientific societies of iondon and Berlin, and was an acknowledged authority on crinoidea and fossil remains.

remains.

Amos P. Cutting of Worcester, Mass., died at Los Angeles, Cal., on Thursday. He was one of the best known architects of Worcester, and designed the State Library building at Concord, N. H., and seventy-five churches in New Eng-

Mrs. Lillie Loughi, aged 41, died yesterday at her home, 114 Throop avenue, Brooklyn. She had been living apart from her husband, who formerly was chef in Delmonico's. Franz Naumer died on Thursday at his home, 481 Ninth street, Brooklyn, in his 70th year. He was Capiain of the Veteran Club of the Steuben Guard.

The House of a Druggist in East Seventieth Street Entered Through the Scuttle. The house of Herman L. Behrens at 180 East Seventieth street was entered through the scuttle, which was forced open while the family was at dinner, on Thursday evening and \$300 worth of jewelry stelen. Mr. Behrens, who has a drug store at 220 Columbus avenue, has ad-vertised a reward of 335 for the return of the stolen property.

It is supposed that the thieves reached the house by crossing the roofs from some of the buildings on Third avenue, the scuttles of which were found to be unsecured. As the thievesleft things in confusion behind them, it is believed that they were frightened away by hearing some of the family moving about.

AN OKLAHOMA DIFORCE.

#### Mrs. Maillefert Gets One on the Ground of

Incompatibility. lda E. Maillefert of Brooklyn has just secured a divorce from Arthur E. Maillefert at Perry, Oklahoma. The couple were married Brooklyn twelve years ago and have two children, a boy of 11 and a girl of 10 years. Mr. children, a boy of 11 and a girl of 10 years. Mr. Maillefert was formerly employed in the mining business. The couple have been separated for over five years. Mr. Maillefert says that the divorce was granted on the ground of incompatibility.

Peter Secry Can't Have His Office Back, Peter Secry, who was Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, was dismissed by the new Fire Board on charges that he allowed permits for the sale of fireworks to be issued in violation of law. He got a writ of certiorari, and his counsel argued that the neglect was the neglect of his subordinates. The Appeliate division of the Supreme Court says that a case of neglect was made out against Serry, too, and it dis-misses the writ, saying: "Mr. Seery was not removed for dislonesty.

"Mr. Scory was not removed for dishonesty, nor was there a suggestion made against his integrity, but he had for years permitted a lax system to prevail in the burgau, and it was not unnatural that the Commissioners in eradicating the system, should remove the person who was, in the main, responsible for it.

Michael Maharin, who was dismissed by Commissioner of Jurors Plimies, enamed protection under the consolidation at. The appellate court has saided that the office of Commissioner of Jurors is not a department office of the city and has dismissed Maharin's writ.

Commissioner Collis reported yesterday to the Board of Street Opening for the Small Parks Committee that a site had not yet been selected for the proposed west side park. He said he did not think the proposed site at said he did not think the proposed site at Eleventh avenue and Twentieth street a good one on account of the nearness of the gas houses. A firm of brokers representing the owners of the block bounded by Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, offered it to the city for \$500,000. An-other firm offered the same brokerty for \$500, 000. The block contains forty-one lots and is assessed at \$211,000. It was decided to held a public nearing on Feb. 18 in the Mayor's office, when it is hoped the side of the park will be settled.

Settled.

The Hoard decided to open 193d street from Jerome avenue to the Kingsbridge road, and Fifty-third street from Eleventh avenue to the North River, the cost of the opening to be assessed on the property benefited.

## New Quarters for Jersey City Public Li-

The Jersey City Free Public Library trustees, who have been looking for a new library building, have decided upon the house on the northeast corner of Montgomery street and Jersey avenue, which was occupied by Gov. Abbett up to the time of his death. It is said that they to the time of his death. It is said that they will but the adjoining house and two dets in the rear. The library new occupies the basement of the Hudson County Bank and the Provident Institution for Savings buildings, at Washington and York streets, but the accommodations are inadequate. The Albert house is owned by Charles H. Murray of Fifth avenue, this city. The purchase price has not been aunounced.

## No More Church Patr Advertising on Street

Mayor Strong announced yesterday that he vould hereafter veto all ordinances allowing advertising transparencies to be put on the street lamps. There has been a phenomenal increase of the requests and grants of late, and the Mayor thinks the thing is overdice. He said vesterday that if churches and clubs are allowed to use the lamps indiscriminately to alvertise their fairs and calls there is no reason why merchants shouldn't. The Mayor also objects to the unsheltliness of the signs. He will recommend to the Aldermen that the ordinance allowing the practice be repeated.

The New York Harvard Club Banquet. The annual dinner of the New York Harvard Club will be held this year at Debuonico's on day, at half past 6 o'clock. President Eliot of Lieutenant-tiov root of Massachusetts: Joseph H. Choate, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Gordon K. 11. Canate, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Gorden K. Bed have accepted invitations by spoos at the fitner. Thomas Thacher will speak for Vale, Huga L. Cole for Princeton, and W. G. Lathrop or Columbia. In addition to these secretary Oliney and ex-Congression Everett of Massachusetts have been invited tospook, and will endeavor to be present.

## Old Gas Lamp Posts to Go.

Commissioner Collis has decided to remove the old lamp posts which are in the districts now lighted by electricity. They have been retained in order that the gas might be used if necessary, but he thinks now that the experimental stage of the electric light has passed. The posts the corners will be retained as street sign posts

Its Theft-Sentence Suspended. Benjamin Alexander, 27 years old, of 202 tast Eleventh street, collector for Stout, Holmes & Brumley at 83 Warren street, was on trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for appropriating to his own use \$40 of the money collected for his employers. Alexander said collected for his employers. Alexander said that he did not require the services of a law-yer, because he knew he was guilty, and intended so to plead. He added that while he was technically guilty, there had been no intent on his part to steal. On Dec. 28 he collected the money and started for the store with it in his pecket. He met some friends on the way, and he stopped at a saloon for a drink or two.

They all drank too much, and when he became sober his own money and that of his employers was gone. He feared to go back to them because he did not know how to repay the money, and dreaded imprisonment. He said in conculsion:

"Your Honor, if I then had the experier I now have I would have gone back to the? A confessed my fault, and endeavored to make restitution." confessed my fault, and endeavored to make restitution."

He pleaded for elemency, as he had never before been arrested. Justices Jacob, Hayes, and Holbrook all decided to suspend sentence, and Alexander was discharged.

#### BETRAYED BY A HAT.

#### A Prisoner's Hard-luck Story Followed

Mrs. Emma Brommer of 105 Hudson street, Hoboken, went to Police Headquarters yesterlay morning to complain about her house being robbed on Thursday night. A quantity of silverware and jewelry was stolen, and one of the burglars left an old silk hat in the house and arried off Mr. Brommet's new derby. While Mrs. Brommer was waiting in Recorder Mc-Conough's court room Harris Bach, 23 years old, of 214 West Thirty-second street, this city, old, of 214 West Thirty-second street, this city, was arraighed. A policeman said he found Bach early yesterday morning in a cellar.

Bach said that he was out of work and had a starving family in this city. He came to Hoboken, he said, to meet a mili man who had promised to secure employment for him. While waiting in the storm, he said, he became cold, and went into the cellar to get warm. Recorder McDonough discharged him. As Bach put on his hat Mrs. Brommer reconnized it as the one stolen from her house, and she shouted, "That's my husband's hat!"

Bach said the nat was given to him by a friend. He was committed to the county jail on a charge of breaking, entering, and larceny, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

#### TO CARE FOR BROOKLYN PARKS. James A. Pettigrew of Milwankee the New Superintendent,

James A. Pettigrew, who is to succeed Rudolph Ulrich as Superintendent of Parks in Brooklyn on March 1, has been the Superintendent of Parks at Milwaulice, Wis., for the past two years. He was the leading florist in Chicago at the time of the great fire and lost all his property. In 1889 he became Superintendent of the Lincoln Park in Chicago, Owing to Gov. Altgeld's hostility, he moved to Mil-Mr. Pettigrew visited Brooklyn last week and satsified Park Commissioner Timothy L. Wood-ruff that he was qualified to take Mr. Ulrich's place.

#### FIELD TRIALS.

George Gould's Ightfield Diana Wins a Prize in the Pointer Stake. WEST POINT, Feb. 7,-The All-age Pointer Stake was continued this morning and finished early, after Jingo had a trial with Von Gull. and Tippeo a short trial with Tamarack, Jr. The

awards were: Charlottes/Fle Kennel's dez Tippee, first: Tamarack, Jr., owned by (), K. Devoratty of Cleveland, second; Von Gull, owned by T. T. Ashford, Idraing-ham, Ala., third; Jingo, owned (y N. T. Depanw, New Albany, ind., fourth; ightfield Diana, owned by George Gould, New York, 2ft).

The awards were not well received. The All-age Setter Stake followed. The first series and three braces in the second were finished. F. R. Hitchcock's bitch Tory Dotlet ran a better trial than C. Pewers's dog Revenue. The point work, pace, and range were about equal. P. M. Essig's Mand and Bedford's dog Joe Howers showed up in very ordinary form and they are not tikely to be called again. Norsyn Harri's dog Tony Boy and Dick Fox's dog Tony's Gale, strong competitors in last year's herbys, met today, and, after an exciting trial, out with honors easy. Holart Ames's bitch Lady Midred ran in excellent form and had a decited advantage over Norvin Harri's bitch Cynosure. P. M. Essig's dog Rod's Top ran finely against W. U. Heasel's dog Hod's Top ran incly against W. U. Heasel's dog Hod's Top ran alone and well, which faished the first series. In the second screes Tony law made a fine showing against Tor, beniet in an hour's run, the latter quitting very thost. Tony's Gale was far alread of Revenue, his benidler asking to take him up. Tony Ession and Lady Midred ran well, the former having the advantage in point work. There was little difference in account rance. a better trial than C. Pewers's dog Revenue. and range.

The state and trials should be finished to-morrow, wenther permitting. It is raining to-night. Birds were found in fair numbers to-day.

The Champion Stake begins next Monday.

The Second Regiment Athletic Association of Paterson, N. J., is the intest recruit to the ranks of indoor sport promoters. Feb. 21 is scheduled for the inaugural games, and the promoters have drafted an attractive programme of ninehave drafted an attractive programme of nine-teen events, three of which are open to, all anua-teurs. The track to be mapped out on the foor of the regimental armory, corner of Market street and Graham avenue, will be one scale of twelve and a half laps to the mile. The open events are a quarter-mile rus, 75-vam and the and two-mile blevele race. The rules of the A. A. F. and L. A. W. will govern, and the en-ducements will be gold and silver medals. En-tries close Feb. 15 with A. J. Powers, 220 Mar-shall street, Paterson.

## Prevented His Pather from Killing His

Mother, Nonnistown, Pa., Feb. 7, John C. Woodhead of Harleysville attempted to kill his wife last night, but was prevented by his 14-year-old ast night, but was prevented up his layear-his son, who knocked the revolver from his hand after he had succeeded in fitting one bullet into his write's heaty. Woodhead succeeded in regain-ing the revolver and fixed a bullet note his brain. He died shortly afterward Woodhead only recently moved here from Columbus, O.



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